Quartermast

CHIEF CLER

ADMINI-

PERSONNEL

FINANCE C

CCOUNTING

SUPPLIES

CONSERY-

MENT -

TRANSPORT

REMOUNT

WAREHOUSE

SUBSISTENCE

BASE

CARRIAGE

PERSONNE

EQUIPMENT

FINANCE

GUN

HITROGEN

FIXATION

PERSONNE

PROPERTY

SMALL ARMS

SUPPLY

PROCURE .

REQUIRE -MENTS C STATISTICS

SERVICE

ORGANIZA TION C

PROGRESS

ARHY NURSE CORPS

SUPPLY

MEDICAL

MUSEUME

LIBRARY

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HOSPITALS

SHIPS &

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NEUROLOGY

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PHYSICAL RECON-

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THE HEAD

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CIVIL

ACCOUNTS

CONTRACT

GENERAL

DEPOT

PUBLIC BUILDINGS

EGROUNDS

DISTRICT

ENGINEER OFF-CE

RIVERS C

BOARD

ENGINEER

NENNEER

General

Speech of Senator Wadsworth on Bill for War Cabinet

DIAGRAM OF MR. BAKER'S RESPONSIBILITIES

SECRETARY OF WAR

Chiefof Staff

SECRETARY

WAR DEPART

MENT SECTION

OPERATIONS

COMMITTEE

EQUIPMENT COMMITTEE

MISCEL-LANEOUS COMMITTEE

WAR COLLEGE

ORGANIZATIO

& RECRUITING

COMMITTEE

INTELLIGENCE

SECTION

LEGISLATION

E REGULATION

COMMITTEE

TRAINING

GENERAL STAFF

ADMINISTRATION

OPERATIONS

COORDINATION

SECTION

GENERAL

BOARD

SECTION

PHILIP-

PORTO

RICO

DOMINI-

"We found also that, in addition to this fundamental handicap, these supply bureaus were further handicapped, and very seriously, by a condition which springs from years of routing operation, regulated and checked down to the last crossing of a 't' and dotting of an 'i,' which condition is popularly described as due to 'red tape.'

"The military channels through which a matter must proceed are so long, and so numerous and so minute are the formalities and departmental customs which must be followed that exceedingly grave delays have occurred.

Slow and Creaking"

"In a word, we found the machinery slow and creaking, and in some important instances the engine 'stalled.'
"In addition to the army officers who appeared before us we obtained exceedingly valuable testimony from representatives of some of our great manufacturing plants. Their testimony, I believe, broadened our view of the situation and painted more vividly the great picture of industrial effort, and from it we have gathered the deep impression that there was lack of comprehension of the manufacturer's problems on the part of official Washington; lack of coordination; an inability to reach prompt decision; in fact, that the system itself was faulty in the extreme.

"No Human Being Can Perform Such a Task"



Triumphantly Superior to the traditions of the imported



production and initial distribution of production and initial distribution of the vast amount of supplies must be ossentially an industrial operation, and that military men, no matter how dis-tinguished and capable in their profes-sion, are, with very rare exceptions, inexperienced in such matters and therefore incapable of bringing about the best results in the shortest possi-ble time.

"Some of the incidents might be re-rarded as uproariously funny, were the situation less serious.

"War Machinery

"Then we had before us some of the exceedingly able civilians who were summoned to Washington just before or soon after our entrance into the war, and who have devoted their time and efforts in helping the government. These men have lived close to the problem for many months; they have watched the working of the machinery at close range; they are thoroughly informed upon the situation and they have told us about it. Each of them has pointed out and explained the defects which the members of the committee had begun to suspect before they appeared before us. Each of them has suggested one or more remedies, one or more improvements, and all their suggestions are in the same direction, to wit, the proper centralization of authority—an authority established preferably by statute, an authority whose decision may be promptly reached and accepted as final.

"No Human Being Can Then we had before us some of the



TIONAL LAW CIVIL ADMINIS-TRATION GENERAL CORRES-PONDENCE STATUTORY

Militia Buresu

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RECRUIT-

MISCEL-

LANEOUS

ENLISTED

MEN

DADERS C

DISTRI-

STATISTICS

RECORDS

MEDICAL

COMMITTEE

PERSONNEL

autumn.

"That organization, you will see, resulted in the supply bureaus of the War Department, headed, respectively, by the quartermaster general, the chief of ordnance, the chief signal of ficer, the chief of engineers and the chief of coast artillery, reporting direct to the Secretary of War, and not through the General Staff. It was possible, therefore, for the five different supply bureaus in the War Department to report over the heads of the Chief of Staff and go direct to the Secretary of War and, if possible, persuade him to do what each one, or any one, of those individuals thought ought to be done.

"I congratulate, and the committee, I think, congratulates, the Secretary of War of war and the committee, I

Perform Such a Task"

Tracilize the some marge earthed that the some marge earthed tha

gain the great talents of the business man will not be exerted to their full fedicapes.

"The Committee on Military Affairs has proposed in the bill creating a department of munitions to have it headed by a civilian not subject to the orders of any military officer, a man who can grasp great husiness problems, a man chotted with authority to go out the propose of the many of the supplies.

"The interior reorganization of the War Department without question constituted a great improvement upon the organization that existed prior to December, but it does not meet, in my humble judgment, the real point at issue in this discussion. It affects only the War Department, and such civilians as, they have summoned to assist it have not been clothed with authority to act. They are very largely performing an advisory function.

Cannot Take Power

*Away From President**

"At the head of the entire organization stands the President of the United States, under the resident of the United States, under the resident of the United States, under the summoned to assist it have not been clothed with authority to act. They are very largely performing an advisory function.

Cannot Take Power

*Away From President**

"At the head of the entire organization shade she president of the United States, under the propose that any other office be created to take away from the President the power that the Constitution confides in him. It cannot be done. It is unthinkable.

"There is not a business corporation on earth that could do business for one years' time with such an organization as we have in our war-making machinery to day. Ask any business man. Ask any man versed in the usages and customs of industry; and this war, Senators, is a great industrial effort. The marshalled industries of America and her alles against the marshalled industries of America and her alles against the marshalled industries of America and her alles against the marshalled industries of America and her alles against the marshalled industries of America and

Private Secretary Assistant Assistant Recretary

EXECUTIVE

APPEALS

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FINANCE

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JUSTICE

WARLAWS

TITLES

CONSTITUTO E

TRUCTION

GENERAL

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PERSONNEL

ETC.

rice army needs vast amounts of supplies. It purchases them through five purchasing bureaus. The navy needs vast amounts of supplies. It purchases its supplies largely through one bureau. The Shipping Board needs a tremendous amount of material. The Allies need a tremendous amount of material.

Wadsworth Points Out

SECTION INTELLIGENCE

discuss the organization as depicted on those charts in such a way as to make it reasonably plain.

"In the first place, the chart in the centre, hanging highest, is the chart showing the organization of the War Department itself when we went into the war and as it continued to be organized during the summer and the autumn.

"That organization, you will see, resulted in the supply bureaus of the War Department, headed, respectively, by the quartermaster general, the

"The chart that I have hung here is an exact copy of the chart given to the Committee on Military Affairs by the Secretary of War. On it are recited the War Department and its bureaus, the Sarphage Board and the allier purchasing bodies and the allier purchasing bodies and so has the railway administration, and each of them purchasing common sund each of the purchasing common to the sund the purchasing common sund each of the purchasing common sund e

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is nothing compulsory about it, Senators. 'Full power to purchase and to provide for, supervise and control the procurement, manufacture and transportation of such munitions of war as the President in furtherance of the purposes of this act shall designate from time to time.'

"The bill leaves it entirely in the hands of the President to say just how far centralized purchasing shall go. The argument has been raised upon the floor of the Senate that the naval purchasing system must not be interfered with; that it is a splendid system. So it is; we all admit it. There is nothing in the bill that interferes with the navy purchasing system, unless the President in his wisdom shall decide that some of the things purchased by the navy might better be nurchased by the director of munitions. Can we not trust the Secretary of the Navy and the President to see to it that the efficiency of the navy is not injured in a matter of this kind?

"There have been some rather interesting developments in this question of

injured in a matter of this kind?

"There have been some rather interesting developments in this question of munitions buying in other countries. The most elaborate and perhaps the most successful effort has been made in England. They established a munitions ministry in the early part of 1915. No Englishman in his senses would advocate its abolition. Senators, it saved the British army, because it enabled the British industries to turn out the guns and the shells for the use of that army in Flanders and in France; it enabled the British industries to supply the equipment that the British soldiers

Design Purchases

"They do not purchase everything used in the army and the navy; they purchase the things which they can most advantageously purchase under a

that article.

"It is not always sufficient to send a manufacturer some blue print of the thing you want him to make. Very often he cannot tell from the blue print, except after long deliberation, whether or not his factory can turn out that article; but when he can see the article itself on the counter, as it were, properly labelled and tagged, and the parts of that article laid out around it, showing how it is put together, then he can

tell whether or not he can make it.

"That is what ought to be done in the United States, and it cannot be done unless you have a department of munitions. You have got to have some owntral place where manufacturers can go and sit down and talk business; where they can find out what is expected of them; take the orders from the government and go back and fill the orders, and you have not anything like that to-day.

"Now, let us analyze, if we can, some of the things that have happened in this country as the result of the lack of centralized power and the lack of a business organization. The purchasing bureaus of the army—ordnance, quartermaster, engineers, signal corps and coast artillery—have gone out into the market and placed orders for large quantities of material.

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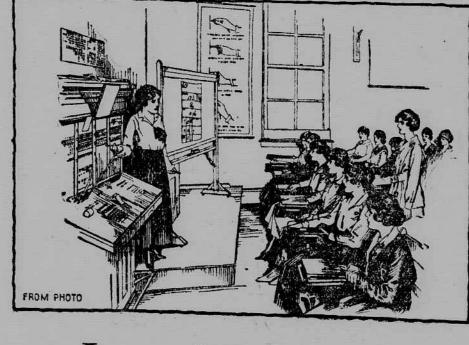
abled the British industries to supply the equipment that the British soldiers were sadly lacking; in some respects lacking just as our soldiers lack them

To Spare Expense

most advantageously purchase under a centralized authority. I am informed that in London they have great buildings filled with samples of things purchased by the British Minister of Munitions; everything taht is purchased has a sample or model deposited in that museum. The manufacturers can go to a museum and see before their eyes just what the government wants—can see the article itself. They can copy it; they can discuss with the officer in charge whether or not they can make that article. charge whet that article.

ing how it is put together, then he can tell whether or not he can make it.





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